

Archaeological Abstracts — The Neolithic of East-Central Europe

Bulgaria

G. I. Georgiev, DIE NEOLITHISCHE SIEDLUNG BEI ČAVDAR, BEZIRK SOFIA, Cultures préhistoriques en Bulgarie, Sofia 1981, 63-109.

Describes the Neolithic site of Čavdar, Sofia region. The excavations conducted there in the 1968-1972 seasons uncovered an area of 1200 m². The main settlement phase is linked with the Karanovo culture complex. The discoveries included remains of post houses, large amount of pottery (also painted ware) and figurines of clay. 11 ¹⁴C dates have been obtained (Laboratory of the Academy of Sciences of GDR, Berlin) which assign the settlement at Čavdar to the 6th-5th millennia BC.

UNGSTEINZEIT IN BULGARIEN (collective work), Sofia 1981, 211 pp.

Concise synthesis of the Neo- and Eneolithic of Bulgaria. The material is arranged on regional principle, the Neolithic of western and north-eastern Bulgaria being discussed separately. The main part of the book consists of photographs of the most characteristic and spectacular finds from the period in question.

K. Kănchev, TOOLS FOR CHIPPING AND GRINDING OF GRAIN FROM THE TELL OF KAZANLĀK, Cultures préhistoriques en Bulgarie, Sofia 1981, 110-116.

The excavations of the Kazanlāk tell yielded 770 objects linked with grain processing. Nearly all the objects which belong to the cultural complex of Karanovo I-VI are made of local river stones. A short typological characterization of particular tool groups is given.

X. Тодорова, ЭНЕОЛИТ ВОЛГАРИИ (THE ENEOLITHIC OF BULGARIA), in Russian София (no date of publication is given), 109 pp.

This lavishly illustrated volume presents in concise way the Eneolithic of Bulgaria. The following problems are discussed: the history of investigations, the general characterization of the period, the chronology, the cultural characterization, anthropological data, economic and social questions and the general characterization of the Eneolithic of Bulgaria in the context of the cultural situation in south-eastern Europe. Numerous diagrams and maps are included.

П. Станев, ПОСЕЛИЩЕН ЖИВОТ ПРЕЗ НЕОЛИТА ПО БАСЕЙНА НА РЕКА ЯНТРА (SIEDLUNGSLEBEN IM NEOLITHIKUM IM BETT VON JANTRA), „Годишник на музеите от севера България”, 6, Varna 1981, 1-10.

Neolithic settlement in the Jantra basin is briefly characterized. The major sites of this region include Kaciza (Veliko Tirново), Samovedene and Gorna Orjachoviza. The settlement was concentrated in naturally favourable and good defensive places, also in caves. Chronologically, it is associated with the Early and Middle Neolithic of Bulgaria.

Jerzy Kopacz

Poland

J. Lech, GÓRNICTWO KRZEMIENIA SPOŁECZNOŚCI WCZESNOROLNICZYCH NA WYŻYNIE KRAKOWSKIEJ KONIEC VI TYSIĄCLECIA – 1 POŁOWA IV TYSIĄCLECIA P. N. E. (FLINT MINING AMONG THE EARLY FARMING COMMUNITIES OF THE CRACOW UPLAND [END OF VITH MILLENIUM TO MID-IVTH MILLENIUM B. C.]), Wrocław—Warszawa—Kraków—Gdańsk—Łódź 1981, 284 pp., 56 text figs. — 8 pls outside text.

This is a comprehensive study of flint mining of the Bandkeramik communities and the Lengyel-Polgar culture complex in the Kraków Upland. The problems discussed include a detailed description of the geological conditions of the area in question. Next, the terms “mining” and “mine” are precisely defined. The mines of the early farming communities served as an example for presenting various methods of flint extraction. Mining tools and flint working are also described.

Various types of flint workshops included those located in the grounds of a mine, in camps associated with mines, in flint working settlements and in caves. The origin and chronology of flint mining in the Kraków region, occupied by Bandkeramik communities, are discussed. Organization of labour and extent of specialization are also dealt with. In the author’s view, mining did not start with the Neolithic but was practiced much earlier by hunting-gathering groups. The Neolithic Revolution contributed only to the intensification and spread of mining. The studies have shown that flint mining and the forms of the processing organization together with the long-range distribution of raw materials were an integral part of the culture of the early farming communities in the Vistula basin.

J. Kruk, S. Milisauskas, WYŻYNNE OSIEDLE NEOLITYCZNE W BRONOCICACH, WOJ. KIELECKIE (NEOLITHIC UPLAND SETTLEMENT AT BRONOCICE [KIELCE VOIVODSHIP]), APolski, vol. 1981: 1981, no 1, 65-113, 15 text figs.

Results of the excavations of the Neolithic site at Bronocice, Kielce province, are summarized. The problems discussed include the scope of fieldwork, research problems posed by the site as well as types and character of archaeological features such as settlement pits, graves and defensive ditches (three independent defensive systems were recorded). The features mostly belong to the TRB culture and to the “Baden-like” horizon. On the grounds of the material obtained 5 settlement phases were distinguished at Bronocice. They are characterized in detail and correlated with ¹⁴C dates. Materials of the late Polgar horizon have also come to light on the site. They occurred within concentrations of features left by the fortified settlement of this culture. A Corded Ware niche burial uncovered on the site belongs to the developed phase of the Kraków—Sandomierz group of the Corded Ware culture. The Bronocice settlement is of major importance for the Neolithic of the loess uplands because of the continuity of its habitation (the settlement lasted for 700 years), and the development tendencies distinctly shown by the funnel beakers and also on account of their persistence into later cultures. The linking element is provided by development stages named by the authors “Baden-like”.

KULTURA PUCHARÓW LEJKOWATYCH W POLSCE (STUDIA I MATERIAŁY) (THE FUNNEL BEAKER CULTURE IN POLAND), Poznań 1981, 284 pp.

Publishes materials of the symposium organized by the Archaeological Commission of the Poznań branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences and held at Rydzyna near Leszno in 1979. The problems discussed in the papers, read at the symposium and devoted to the TRB culture, either have not yet been touched at all or were only insufficiently worked on. Most of them offer essential information so far not yet published.

J. Lech, H. Młynarczyk, Uwagi o krzemieniarstwie społeczności wstęgowych i wspólnot kultury pucharów lejkowatych. Próba konfrontacji (Remarks of the Flint Industry of the Danubian and Funnel Beaker Culture Communities. An Attempt at Confrontation), 29-36.

E. Niesiołowska-Śreniowska, Niektóre problemy związane z materiałami krzemiennymi kultury pucharów lejkowatych z fazy AN, pochodzącymi z grobowca 8 w Sarnowie, woj. Włocławek (Certain Problems connected with Flint Materials of the Funnel Beaker Culture Phase AB, from the Long-Barrow Number 8 in Sarnowo, Włocławek Voivodeship), 37-57.

B. Balcer, Wyniki badań nad krzemieniarstwem kultury pucharów lejkowatych na ziemiach polskich (Results of Studies of the Flint Industry of the Funnel Beaker Culture in Polish Lands), 59-79.

B. Balcer, Związki między kulturą pucharów lejkowatych (KPL) a kulturą trypolską (KT) na podstawie materiałów krzemiennych (The Problem of Connections between the Funnel Beaker Culture and Tripolye Culture Discussed on the Basis of Flint Artifacts), 81-91.

A. Prinke, Gospodarka surowcami krzemiennymi w kulturze pucharów lejkowatych na Niżu Polskim (Economical Utilization of Stone Raw Materials of the Funnel Beaker Culture in Central Western Poland), 93-108.

B. Wawrzykowska, Osada kultury pucharów lejkowatych w Brąchnówku, woj. toruńskie (The Funnel Beaker Culture Settlement at Brąchnówko, Toruń Voivodeship), 109-118.

D. Jankowska, Kultura pucharów lejkowatych na Pomorzu Środkowym (grupa łupawska) ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem jej obrządku pogrzebowego (The Funnel Beaker Culture in Mid-Pomerania [Lupawa Group] with Particular Attention to the Funeral Rites), 117-135.

K. Siuchniński, Zagadnienie grupy ustowskiej (bricko-ustowskiej) kultury pucharów lejkowatych (Problems of the Ustowo Group of the TRB Culture), 137-160.

T. Szczurek, Osada fazy młodszej kultury pucharów lejkowatych w Gorzowie (stanowisko 10) — (A Settlement of the Younger Phase of the Funnel Beaker Culture in Gorzów Wlkp., Site 10), 161-170.

W. Tetzlaff, Osada kultury pucharów lejkowatych w Mrowinie, woj. poznańskie (Results of Studies of a Funnel Beaker Culture Settlement at Mrowino, Poznań Voivodeship), 171-190.

A. Kośko, Z badań nad grupą radziejowską kultury pucharów lejkowatych (From the Studies of the Radziejów Group of the TRB Culture in Kujavia), 191-205.

W. Wojciechowski, Z zagadnień kultury pucharów lejkowatych na Dolnym Śląsku (From Problems of the TRB Culture in Lower Silesia), 107-220.

B. Burchard, Kultura pucharów lejkowatych w Małopolsce Zachodniej (The Funnel Beaker Culture in Western Little Poland), 221-238.

M. Godłowska, Zarys problematyki wzajemnych oddziaływań kultury ceramiki promienistej i pucharów lejkowatych w Małopolsce (Problems of Interacting of the Radial Decorated Pottery and Funnel Beaker Culture in Little Poland), 239-257.

J. Kruk, Z badań nad gospodarką społeczności kultury pucharów lejkowatych w dorzeczu górnej Wisły (From Studies on the Economy of the Funnel Beaker Culture Population in the Upper Vistula Basin), 279-284.

T. Wiślański, Podsumowanie (Conclusions), 279-284.

Z. Sochacki, Z ZAGADNIENÍ EKONOMICZNO-SPOŁECZNYCH KULTURY CERA-MIKI PROMIENISTEJ W EUROPIE (ÜBER DIE ÖKONOMISCH-GESELLSCHAFTLICHEN PROBLEME DER BADENER KULTUR IN EUROPA), APolski, vol. 26: 1981, no 1, 115-146, 10 text figs.

A study devoted to economic and social problems of the Baden culture. The problems discussed include settlement, economy, burial rite and beliefs of the population of this culture in Europe. The development of this culture was accompanied by major economic changes. At first the economy was based on the traditions of the earlier farming and breeding cultures. At the IInd stage of this culture, in the so-called classic period, stock breeding gained in importance and social structure

underwent certain changes. Social differences are marked in settlements where it is possible to single out a group of leaders and their families who accumulated tribal wealth. Economic differences are also detectable between the inhabitants of larger and better organized settlements and those occupying smaller villages. The author arrives at the conclusion that the Baden culture offers an example of the conflict between the traditional socio-economic structures and those that presage a new stage of historical development.

J. Bąbel, KULT TOPORA W NEOLICIE ZIEM POLSKICH (THE CULT OF THE BATTLE AXE IN THE POLISH TERRITORIES IN THE NEOLITHIC AGE), *Wiad. Arch.*, vol. 45: 1980, no 1, 3-44, 7 text figs.

Discusses the cult of the battle age in Poland during the Neolithic. In addition to Neolithic materials, also analogies from other periods from the whole area of Europe are presented. Apart from archaeological materials, iconographic and ethnographic data were also used. In the author's view the cult of the battle axe is universal. It lasted throughout the Neolithic and continued through next periods, surviving into modern times. It appeared in Europe together with Neolithic people from Asia Minor. Through ages the battle axe was the attribute of the deities associated with fire, light, storm, thunder and fertility. In modern times it has lost its significance as an attribute of deities, preserving only its magical properties.

M. Kaczanowska, UWAGI O SUROWCACH, TECHNICIE I TYPOLOGII PRZEMYSŁU KRZEMIENNEGO KULTURY BODROGKERESZTURSKEJ I GRUPY LAŻŃANY (ÜBER DIE ROHSTOFFE, TECHNIK UND TYPOLOGIE DER FEUERSTEININDUSTRIE DER BODROGKERESTUR-KULTUR UND DER LAŻŃANY-GRUPPE), *AAC*, vol. 20: 1980, 20-56.

An attempt is made to characterize the flint industry of the Bodrogkerestur culture and the Laznany group on the basis of materials mostly derived from cemeteries. Through the analysis of flint materials the author tries to detect similarities and differences between the Laznany group and the Bodrogkerestur culture. The technique and typology of flint industry and the distribution of raw materials are considered. Two zones of raw material are distinguished: the northern zone (dominated by raw material from Poland: chocolate-coloured, Jurassic and Świeciechów flint) and the southern zone (Volhynian flint and obsidian). Cultural groups occupying areas near the outcrops of flint and contemporaneous with the Bodrogkerestur culture are analysed. An attempt is made to reconstruct the ways by which the raw material spread and the cultural interrelations as well.

E. Kunawicz-Kosińska, OSADA Wczesnobrażowa w Nowej Cerekwi, Woj. Opole (DIE FRÜHBRONZEZEITLICHE SIEDLUNG IN DER ORTSCHAFT NOWA CEREKWIA, WOJWODSCHAFT OPOLE), "*Silesia Antiqua*", vol. 23: 1981, 47-78, 19 text figs.

EBA materials from a multicultural site at Nowa Cerekiew, Opole province, are presented. Field seasons of 1973-1976 revealed several settlement pits with potsherds, tools of bone and flint and with large amounts of animal bones. One pit contained a collective human burial with three skeletons in a slightly contracted position and with two amber beads near one of the skeletons. Very interesting are three burials of wild animals (deer, fox and hare) deposited in pits, one of which contained several skeletons of these animals.

An article by P. Wyrost, "Remains of wild and domesticated animals from the settlement

of the Early Bronze Age at Nowa Cerekiew, Opole province", 79-87, is annexed. From this annex it follows that wild species are represented by foxes, polecats, deers and roe-deers and domesticated animals by cattle, pigs, goats/sheep, dogs and horses.

A. Kulczycka-Leciejewiczowa, Wczesnoneolityczne osadnictwo w Niemczech (Frühneolithische Besiedlung in Niemcza), "Silesia Antiqua", vol. 23: 1981, 18-38.

Materials from the Neolithic site at Niemcza, Wałbrzych province, are published. The 1971-1972 field seasons revealed settlement of the Bandkeramik and Stroke-ornamented Ware culture. Of the 34 pits, uncovered on the site, 19 contained materials of the Bandkeramik culture, 6 of the Stroke-ornamented Ware culture and 9 were sterile of finds. Traces of two post houses have come to light. The inventory of the pits consisted of potsherds, stone tools (axes and shoe-last celts) and flint tools (usually small-sized artifacts used as inserts). Two ^{14}C dates, based on the analysis of charcoal, read: 4220 ± 75 and 4260 ± 80 BC.

The article has an annex by J. Lech "Flint materials from the settlement of the Bandkeramik communities at Niemcza, Wałbrzych province", where all flint materials discovered at Niemcza are presented.

T. Szczurek, Badania osady kultury Pucharów Lejkowatych w Górzowie Wlkp. w latach 1975-1979 (Investigations of the TRB settlement at Górzów Wlkp. in 1975-1979), Spraw. Arch., vol. 33: 1981, 19-29, 6 text figs.

Report on the excavations of the TRB settlement at Górzów Wlkp., site 10. The 1975-1979 field seasons yielded 24 features such as domestic pits, ovens-hearths and a pottery kiln. Another feature, whose section containing 5 flint points, was uncovered, may perhaps be interpreted as part of a moat. Among small finds, pottery and flint artifacts predominate in number. The pottery found there is very characteristic. Its dominant component are Luboń traits with distinct presence of other elements, including the Upper Silesian-Moravian ones.

K. Gorczyca, Grobowiec kujawski w Zberzynie, woj. konińskie (Kuyavian grave at Zberzyn, voiv. of Konin), FAP, vol. 30: 1981, 1-20, 16 text figs.

Publishes materials found during the 1979 field season at Zberzyn, in one of the five Kuyavian barrows recorded in this area. The barrow in question was shaped as an elongated triangle, oriented EW, and set with local erratic stones. Its broad end revealed remains of a wooden structure. In the centre of the barrow (11 m from its broad end) was a group of stones regarded by the author as a grave construction (no skeleton was found). The mound was built of earth. Small finds included potsherds and flint artifacts of the TRB and Lengyel cultures, found in the mound. On the basis of pottery the barrow can be assigned to the Classic Wiórek phase (the Kuyavian-Chełmno variety), of the eastern group of the TRB culture.

Barbara Baczyńska

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Археологические открытия 1979 года (Archaeological Discoveries of 1979), Moscow 1980, 504 pp, in Russian only.

Collection of short reports on archaeological excavations conducted in the USSR in 1979. Several of these reports concern Neolithic and EBA sites.

АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОТКРЫТИЯ 1980 ГОДА (ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES OF 1980), Moscow 1981, 506 pp, in Russian only.

Collection of short reports on archaeological excavations conducted in the USSR in 1980. Several of these reports concern Neolithic and EBA sites.

ПРЕЕМСТВЕННОСТЬ И ИННОВАЦИИ В РАЗВИТИИ ДРЕВНИХ КУЛЬТУР (HERITAGE AND INNOVATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANCIENT CULTURES), Leningrad 1981, 116 pp, in Russian only.

Collection of several dozen of short papers discussing the influence of tradition and of new cultural elements on the general character of an archaeological culture. In particular papers specific cultural assemblages from the USSR are described. The following articles deal with the Neolithic and EBA cultures: Г. Е. Арешян, Культурный традиционализм на примере Куро-аракской культуры (Cultural traditionalism as exemplified by the Kura-Araxes culture), 49-52; Н. Н. Гурина. Традиции и инновации в развитии неолитических культур западных областей СССР (Traditions and innovations in the development of the Neolithic cultures in the western part of the USSR), 60-65; П. М. Долуханов, А. М. Микляев, Д. И. Фояков, Смена культур в эпохи неолита-бронзы в бассейне западной Двины (The change of cultures in the Neolithic and the Bronze Age in western Dvina basin).

R. Rimantiene, ŠVENTOJI. PAMARIŲ KULTUROS GYVENVIETĖS (SVENTOJI. AUSGRABUNGEN DER HAFFKÜSTENKULTURSIEDLUNGEN), pt. II, Vilnius 1980, 88 pp.

In the second part of the study further materials are described and an attempt is made to define the relations of the so-called Haffküstenkultur, which is one of the variants of the Corded Ware culture in the eastern Baltic area, with the neighbouring cultures.

И. А. Лозе, ПОЗДНИЙ НЕОЛИТ И РАННЯЯ БРОНЗА ЛУБАНСКОЙ РАВНИНЫ (LATE NEOLITHIC AND EARLY BRONZE AGE OF THE LUBANA LOWLAND), Riga 1979, 204 pp.

The archaeological problematics of the Lubana Lowland, Latvia, in the Late Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age is discussed. This archaeologically well known microregion is characterized by intensive Neolithic settlement. The analysis of the materials from principal sites indicates that the area in question was occupied by the uniform Lubana Type Pottery culture. This culture emerged as a result of the assimilation of the alien Corded Ware and Battle Axe cultures with the local Porous Pottery culture.

М. М. Чарняўскі, НЕАЛІТ БЕЛАРУСКАГА ПАНЯМОННЯ (THE NEOLITHIC OF THE BYELORUSSIAN NIEMEN BASIN), Minsk 1979, 142 pp, in Byelorussian only.

The Neolithic Niemen culture of Byelorussia is discussed. It has three phases, corresponding to the pottery of the Dubichay, Lysa Gora and Dobry Bor types. The first phase lasted from the mid-4th to the beginnings of the 3rd millennium BC, the next covered the 3rd millennium and the third coincided with the first half of the 2nd millennium BC. The economy of the Niemen culture people was based on hunting, fishing and gathering.

Д. А. Крайнов, К ВОПРОСУ О ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИИ ВОЛОСОВСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ (ON THE ORIGIN OF THE VOLOSOVO CULTURE), Сов. Арх., № 2: 1981, 5-20.

On the basis of recent research the extent and chronology of the Volosovo culture are precisely defined and a number of observations concerning its origin made. The Volosovo culture occupied the forest zone of the European part of the USSR (upper Volga basin and neighbouring areas) from the second quarter of the 3rd millennium to the end of the first quarter of the 2nd millennium BC. It emerged in various areas as a result of the mingling of local early Neolithic cultures with the Pit-comb Ware culture. All local variants of the Volosovo culture are combinations of these two components.

В. П. Третьяков, ОРУДИЯ ТРУДА ВЕРХНЕДНЕПРОВСКОЙ НЕОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ (STONE INDUSTRY OF THE UPPER REACHES OF THE DNIEPER NEOLITHIC CULTURE), Сов. Арх., № 3: 1981, 5-15.

The analysis of the stone industry of the Upper Dniestre culture has allowed the author to distinguish two early Neolithic variants — Smolensk and Byelorussian, and four late Neolithic variants — Smolensk, Mohylev-Homel, Homel and North Ukrainian.

Д. Я. Телегін, ПРО НЕОЛІТИЧНІ ПАМ'ЯТКИ ПОДОННЯ І СТЕПОВОГО ПОВОЛЖА (ON THE NEOLITHIC SITES OF THE DON BASIN AND THE VOLGA STEPPE AREA), Археологія, 36: 1981, 3-19, in Ukrainian only.

Results of many years' studies on the Neolithic of the steppe and forest-steppe areas between the Dnieper and the Volga are summarized. On the basis of findings obtained during surface and trial examinations two principal cultural zones have been distinguished: the Azov-Caspian and the complex of cultures with the pit-comb ware. The first includes sites of the Sursk, Upper Crimean and Seroglazovsk cultures and of the Rakushechniy Yar type, and the second the sites of the Voronezh and Orlovka type of Dnieper-Donetz culture.

А. Т. Сянюк, РЕПИНСКАЯ КУЛЬТУРА ЭПОХИ ЭНЕОЛИТА-БРОНЗЫ В БАССЕЙНЕ ДОНА (THE ENEOLITHIC-BRONZE AGE REPINO CULTURE IN THE DON BASIN), Сов. Арх., № 4: 1981, 8-20.

The Repino culture has been distinguished on the basis of archaeological materials from several sites in the middle Don basin and dated to the 3rd millennium BC. Generally, the sites belong to the Pit-Grave culture, yet a number of characteristics, such as pottery, economy (based on horse-breeding) and the burial rite (extended ground burials) indicate their distinctiveness.

Е. И. Данилова, В. Н. Корпусова, КАТАКОМБНОЕ ПОГРЕБЕНИЕ С ТРЕПАНИРОВАННЫМ ЧЕРЕПОМ В КРИМУ (CATACOMB BURIAL WITH TREPANED SKULL — CRIMEA), Сов. Арх., № 1: 1981, 163-170.

One of the niche burials discovered at Celinnoe in the Crimea is described. The grave, dated to the first half of the 2nd millennium BC and associated with the Catacomb Grave culture, contained a male skeleton equipped with a heart-shaped arrowhead of flint and two small pebbles. On the face of the dead remains of a mask of clay and ochre were detected. In the frontal part of the skull were two holes left by a surgical operation. The microscopic analysis and experiment investigations indicate that the holes were made by repeated scraping off thin layers of bones by means of a flint tool.

Г. Л. Кавтарадзе, ХРОНОЛОГИЯ АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ КУЛЬТУР ГРУЗИИ ЭПОХИ ЭНЕОЛИТА И БРОНЗЫ В СВЕТЕ НОВЫХ ДАННЫХ (In Georgian) (THE CHRONOLOGY OF GEORGIAN AENEOLITHIC-BRONZE AGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURES IN THE LIGHT OF NEW DATA), Tbilisi 1981, 172 pp.

The prehistory of Georgia in the Eneolithic and the Bronze Age is outlined. Within the distinguished chronological sections the main cultural complexes are presented and the problems of chronology (^{14}C dating), distribution and relations with neighbouring areas are discussed. The Early Eneolithic of Georgia covers the 6th millennium BC the Middle Eneolithic — the 5th millennium BC, and the Late Eneolithic and phase I of EBA, corresponding to the early stage of the Kura-Arax culture, coincide with the 4th millennium BC. Phase II of EBA, when the Kura-Arax culture reached its widest extent in the Near East, covers the first half and middle of the 3rd millennium BC, and phase III of EBA, the second half of the 3rd millennium BC.

Ш. Ш. Дедабришвили, КУРГАНЫ АЛАЗАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ. ТРУДЫ КАХЕТСКОЙ АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ЭКСПЕДИЦИИ. II (THE BARROWS OF THE ALAZANI VALLEY. THE WORKS OF THE KACHETIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION. II), Tbilisi, 1979, in Russian only.

Publishes results of the investigations of the EBA barrows in the Alazani valley (south of the main ridge of the Caucasus). The materials and the distribution of particular barrow groups are discussed and an attempt is made to define relations between the Early and Middle Bronze Age in the region in question.

Krzysztof Tunia

Yugoslavia

VOJVODINA OD PRAISTORIJE DO RANOG SREDNJEG VEKA (VOJVODINA FROM PREHISTORY TO THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES), Kulturno Blago Vojvodine — Arheologija, Novi Sad 1980, 81 pp, no summary.

A short monograph of the prehistory of Vojvodina. The parts covering the Neolithic and Eneolithic are written by J. Petrovic. The descriptive part, containing a survey of archaeological cultures, is followed by a catalogue of major sites of all periods and by a list of basic literature.

A. Benac, ENEOLITISKO DOBA U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI (NEKA NOVA RAZMATRANJA) (EPOQUE ÉNÉOLITHIQUE EN BOSNIE ET HERZÉGOVINE [QUELQUES NOUVELLES CONSIDÉRATIONS]), "Glasnik", 34: 1979, Sarajevo 1980, 15-26.

In the area under discussion the following Eneolithic complexes have been distinguished: the Kostolac culture, the Vučedol culture and the Lasinja and Baden groups. These cultures occupy definite regions, mostly river valleys, the settlements of the Vučedol culture being the most widespread and dense. A map of major Eneolithic sites in Bosnia and Hercegovina is included.

M. Kosorić, PRAISTORIJSKA NASELJA NA PODRUČJU SPREČE (VORGESCHICHTLICHE FUNDORTE IM GEBIET DER SPREČA), „Članci i grada za kulturnu istoriju istočne Bosne", 13, Tuzla 1980, 103-116, 13 pls.

Briefly outlines prehistoric settlement in the Spreča valley. The site Koriča Han, representing the middle and late phase of the Vinca culture is described. In addition to flint and stone artifacts the site has produced abundant ceramic materials. Other sites discussed in the paper represent later periods.

L. Leben, NEKAJ ENEOLITSKIH NAJDB IZ BEZGEČEVE JAME (EINIGE NEOLITHI-SCHFUNDE AUS BEZGEČEVA JAMA), „Gabrovce Zbornik”, Situla, Lubljana 1980, 25-31.

Eneolithic finds from the cave Bezgeceva Jama, Piresica district, Slovenia, are described. Of special interest is a flat copper axe with parallels in the Italian Remedello and Polada cultures. Potsherds show links with the Retz-Gajary culture.

B. Marijanović, O POLOŽAJU PRIVJESAKA OD SPONDYLUSA IZ OBRA (A PENDANT FROM THE SPONDYLUS SHELL FROM THE OBRA SITE), „Glasnik”, 34/1979, Sarajevo 1980, 27-33, no summary.

An interesting pendant from the Spondylus shell found at Obra in central Bosnia is described. Analogical finds, including that from the known cemetery of the Tisapolgar culture at Tibava, represent various phases of the Neolithic. These finds are particularly characteristic of the turn of the Neolithic and Eneolithic.

N. Petrić, UVOD U PREHISTORIJU DUBROVAČKOG PODRUČJA (AN INTRODUCTION INTO THE PREHISTORY OF THE DUBROVNIK REGION), „Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu”, 34, Zagreb 1981, 1-9, 4 pls.

A short survey of the more important prehistoric finds from the Dubrovnik region. Attention should be called to pottery associated with the north Yugoslavian Sopot and with the Vinca cultures and to the Chalcolithic pottery of the Otmüt type.

Jerzy Kopacz

